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SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 17:27:50 ON 26 JAN 2011
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:27:50 ON 26 JAN 2011
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	51.08	253.87
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.96	-6.96

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	51.08	253.87
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.96	-6.96

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:27:58 ON 26 JAN 2011
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 JAN 2011 HIGHEST RN 1260485-87-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 JAN 2011 HIGHEST RN 1260485-87-7

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=> e 268725-21-9/RN
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E2   1   268725-20-8/RN
E3   1 --> 268725-21-9/RN

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E8            1     268725-26-4/RN
E9            1     268725-27-5/RN
E10           1     268725-28-6/RN
E11           1     268725-29-7/RN
E12           1     268725-30-0/RN

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L7            1 268725-21-9/RN

=> d

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
RN   268725-21-9  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  07 Jun 2000
CN   Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-
     κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-
     κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1),
     (T-4)-  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-
     κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-
     κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen, (T-4)-
     (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   3: PN: IT1333820 PAGE: 34 claimed sequence
CN   BODIPY 630/650
DR   209340-49-8
MF   C29 H27 B F2 N3 O4 S . H
CI   CCS
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
CRN  (749836-75-7)
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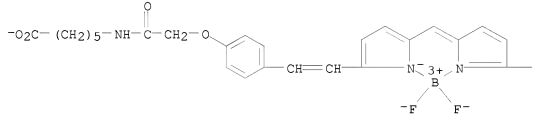

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47 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
14 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
48 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.66	256.53
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-6.96

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:28:34 ON 26 JAN 2011
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Jan 2011 VOL 154 ISS 5
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Jan 2011 (20110125/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2010
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2010

CAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the fourth quarter of 2010.

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http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:07:03 ON 26 JAN 2011)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:07:21 ON 26 JAN 2011
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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L2            13 S L1 SAM
L3           284 S L1 FULL
L4           254 S L3 AND CAPLUS/LC

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L6             8 S L5 AND FLUORES?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:27:58 ON 26 JAN 2011
               E 268725-21-9/RN
L7             1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:28:34 ON 26 JAN 2011

=> s l7
L8           48 L7

=> d l8 ibib gi abs hitstr 1-48

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 48  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2011:85111  CAPLUS
TITLE:                    Fluorescent test element designed to detect and/or
                          determine concentration of endotoxins in liquid
                          samples
INVENTOR(S):              Czyzewski, Jan; Maruszewski, Krzysztof; Gamian,
                          Andrzej; Rybka, Jacek; Mieszala, Malgorzata; Hreniak,
                          Agnieszka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       ABB SP ZOO, Pol.; Inst Niskich Temperature I Bada;
                          Inst Immunologii I Terapii DOS
SOURCE:                   Pol., 8pp.
                          CODEN: POXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Polish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
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     PL 201709            B1    20090529    PL 2003-358220         20030110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      PL 2003-358220         20030110
AB   The fluorescent test element for the detection and/or determination of
endotoxins
     in liquid samples was described.  It consists of the substrate layer, porous
     matrix from inorg. polymer and covalent compds. connected to the matrix of
     biol. active mols. labeled by fluorescent indicator.  The polymer matrix
     was obtained by the sol-gel method and the active biol. mols. contain
     fragments bonding specifically endotoxins.
IT   268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
     RL: AMX (Analytical matrix); ANST (Analytical study)
        (fluorescent test element designed to detect and/or determine concentration
of
        endotoxins in liquid samples)
RN   268725-21-9  CAPLUS
CN   Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-
     κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-
     κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1),
     (T-4)-  (CA INDEX NAME)
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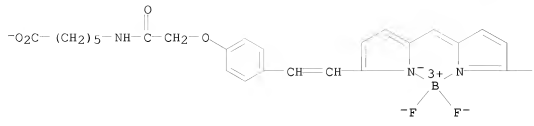
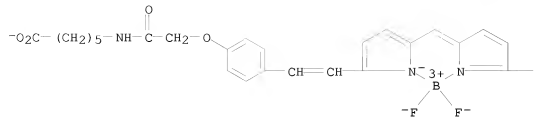


PAGE 1-B

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:1281023 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 153:475447
TITLE: Fluorescent probe binary system for real-time PCR with diagnostic kit
INVENTOR(S): Oggioni, Marco Rinaldo; Orru, Germano; Pozzi, Gianni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universita degli Studi di Siena, Italy
SOURCE: Ital., 49pp.
CODEN: ITXXBY
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Italian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IT 1333820	B1	20060509	IT 2002-RM655	20021230
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 2002-RM655	20021230

AB Oligonucleotide probe binary system is disclosed for real-time PCR detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA sequence IS 6110. The method may be adapted to other microbial species.
IT 268725-21-9, Bodipy 630/650
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(fluorescent probe binary system for real-time PCR with diagnostic kit)
RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 3 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:238385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 152:306017
TITLE: FRET-based assay for determining human neutrophil elastase activity in the wound site, and use for diagnosis of active wound infection
INVENTOR(S): Wardell, Mark R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Greystone Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2010022281	A1	20100225	WO 2009-US54532	20090820
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2008-90495P P 20080820
US 2008-90683P P 20080821

AB Measuring the level of human neutrophil elastase (HNE) activity in the

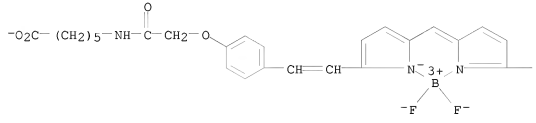
wound site enables diagnosing whether a chronic wound has active infection. A FRET peptide substrate containing an HNE-specific amino acid sequence is incubated with wound fluid and measured for fluorescent radiation to determine the level of HNE activity. The HNE diagnostic test is a rapid, point-of-care indicator of the level of HNE activity in wound fluid as an indicator of "active" infection.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(fluorophore; FRET-based assay for determining human neutrophil elastase activity in wound site, and use for diagnosis of active wound infection)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:1508342 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 152:85757

TITLE: Fluorescence Enhancement by Surface Plasmon Polaritons on Metallic Nanohole Arrays

AUTHOR(S): Guo, Peng-Feng; Wu, Shan; Ren, Qin-Jun; Lu, Jian; Chen, Zhanghai; Xiao, Shou-Jun; Zhu, Yong-Yuan

CORPORATE SOURCE: Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters (2010), 1(1), 315-318
CODEN: JPCLCD; ISSN: 1948-7185
URL: http://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/jz900119p

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)

LANGUAGE: English

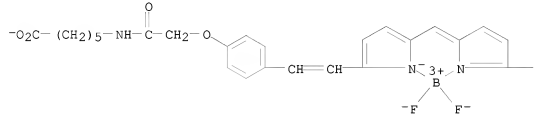
AB A maximum fluorescence enhancement of 11 times was achieved by surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) on a Ag nanohole array region in reflection mode, compared to that on the nonarray area. A 30 nm dielec. SiO2 film was sputtered on the Ag film as a spacer to sep. the fluorophore from Ag for attenuation of the fluorescence quenching. An array period of 550 nm and a nanohole radius of 100 nm were optimized to match the most efficient fluorescence excitation and emission of a B-dipyrromethene fluorophore (BODIPY 630/650) on the array region.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: PRP (Properties)
(fluorescence enhancement by surface plasmon polaritons on metallic nanohole arrays)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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L8 ANSWER 5 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:1416415 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 152:28320

TITLE: DNA sequencing method with double verification of base information using fluorescence primer

INVENTOR(S): Lu, Zuhong; Luo, Junfeng; Bai, Yunfei; Xiao, Pengfeng; Lu, Hua

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wuxi Agenebio Bioinformatics Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 16pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 101575639	A	20091111	CN 2009-10033400	20090619

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2009-10033400 20090619
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 152:28320

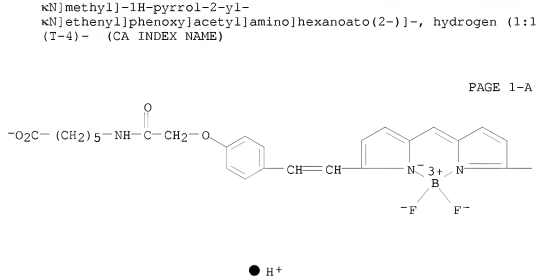
AB Disclosed is a DNA sequencing method with double verification of base information. The method comprises: (1) hybridizing a sequencing primer containing a 3'-terminal thio-modified base with the immobilized DNA sequence to be sequenced. The method comprises: (2) adding the solution for the first extension reaction, wherein the solution contains DNA polymerase, fluorescence-labeled dNTPs, and normal dNTPs, performing strand extension reaction, and judging base information through fluorescence detection. The method comprises: (3) removing the fluorescence-labeled dNTPs participating in the first extension reaction by enzymic digestion. The method comprises: (4) adding the solution for the second extension reaction, wherein the solution contains DNA polymerase, fluorescence-labeled thio-modified dNTPs with deprotectable groups, and thio-modified dNTPs with deprotectable groups and without fluorescence labeling, performing extension reaction, and judging base information at the same base positions as those in the base information obtained in the first extension reaction. The method comprises: (5) removing the deprotectable groups of the fluorescence-labeled dNTPs participating in the second extension reaction with a chemical reagent, removing the fluorescence groups of the dNTPs simultaneously, and repeating steps 2-5 until entire base information of the DNA sequence is confirmed. The method was applied to perform the sequence anal. of the exon 1 of human gene p16.

IT 268725-21-9D, Bodipy 630/650, dNTP labeled with
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DNA sequencing method with double verification of base information using fluorescence primer)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



L8 ANSWER 6 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:950944 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:237615
TITLE: Methods for detection and amplification of nucleic acids using variant scorpion primers and diagnostic applications
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Ming-Chou
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quest Diagnostics Investments Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20090197254	A1	20090806	US 2007-957334	20071214
WO 2009079215	A1	20090625	WO 2008-US85438	20081203

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-957334 A 20071214
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Disclosed herein are methods of detecting target nucleic acids. In particular, methods for avoiding loss of the fluorescent label form an amplicon that is generated using a Scorpion primer and a polymerase with 5' exonuclease activity. The methods use a Scorpion primer which comprises a fluorophore, a quencher, and in 5' to 3' order, a probe region, a linker region and a primer region, wherein the quencher is located at or near the 5' end, and, wherein the primer is complementary to the target nucleic acid and the probe region hybridizes to a complementary sequence in an extension product of the primer. The methods provide for detection of target nucleic acids in simplex or multiplex formats. Disclosed herein are methods of detecting target nucleic acids. In particular, methods for avoiding loss of the fluorescent label from an amplicon that is generated using a Scorpion primer and a polymerase with 5' exonuclease activity are provided. The methods use a Scorpion primer which comprises a fluorophore, a quencher, and in 5' to 3' order, a probe region, a linker region and a primer region, wherein the quencher is located at or near the 5' end, and, wherein the primer is complementary to

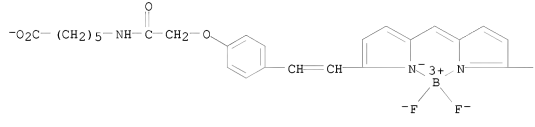
the target nucleic acid and the probe region hybridizes to a complementary sequence in an extension product of the primer. The methods provide for detection of target nucleic acids in simplex or multiplex formats.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650, fluorophore; methods for detection and amplification of nucleic acids using variant scorpion primers and diagnostic applications)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:766317 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:71015
TITLE: Methods for detection and amplification of nucleic acids using variant scorpion primers and diagnostic applications
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Ming-Chou
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quest Diagnostics Investments Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2009079215	A1	20090625	WO 2008-US85438	20081203

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

US 20090197254 A1 20090806 US 2007-957334 20071214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2007-957334 A 20071214

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Disclosed herein are methods of detecting target nucleic acids. In particular, methods for avoiding loss of the fluorescent label from an amplicon that is generated using a Scorpion primer and a polymerase with 5' exonuclease activity are provided. The methods use a Scorpion primer which comprises a fluorophore, a quencher, and in 5' to 3' order, a probe region, a linker region and a primer region, wherein the quencher is located at or near the 5' end, and, wherein the primer is complementary to the target nucleic acid and the probe region hybridizes to a complementary sequence in an extension product of the primer. The methods provide for detection of target nucleic acids in simplex or multiplex formats.

IT 268725-21-9

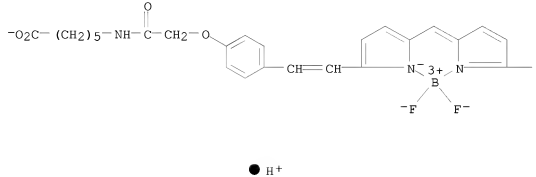
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(BODIPY 630/650, fluorophore; methods for detection and amplification of nucleic acids using variant scorpion primers and diagnostic applications)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:336545 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:324649
TITLE: Generic protein kinase/protein phosphatase assay with single fluorescence readout
INVENTOR(S): Enderle, Thilo; Roth, Doris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2009033580	A1	20090319	WO 2008-EP7122	20080901
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
CA 2698926	A1	20090319	CA 2008-2698926	20080901
EP 2201129	A1	20100630	EP 2008-801776	20080901
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, MK, RS				
JP 2010538606	T	20101216	JP 2010-523310	20080901
IN 2010MN00408	A	20100730	IN 2010-MN408	20100303
US 20100203554	A1	20100812	US 2010-677127	20100309
CN 101802214	A	20100811	CN 2008-80106373	20100310
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2007-115987 A	20070910
			WO 2008-EP7122 W	20080901

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The present invention relates to a generic method for detecting a kinase or phosphatase activity. The method comprises the steps of incubating a kinase or phosphatase activity sample with a kinase or phosphatase substrate mol. comprising either a fluorophore having a detectable readout or mol. with an aromatic group which serves as a quencher of the fluorophore. The mixture is incubated with a detection entity comprising either a fluorophore or a mol. with an aromatic group and a binding partner, wherein

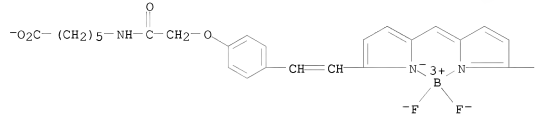
the substrate mol. and the detection entity are capable of binding to the binding partner and the binding of the substrate mol. and the detection entity to the binding partner lead to an altered readout of the fluorophore. The readout of the fluorophore in the mixture is then measured, wherein an altered readout of the fluorophore compared to a blank is indicative for the presence of a kinase or phosphatase activity in the sample. Thus, InCl3 or IMAP beads may be used as a binding partner, phosphorylated and unphosphorylated peptides of the sequence Cys-Gly-Tyr labeled with MR121 and Atto 700 at the Cys residue as the fluorophore, and the peptide Trp-Gly-phosphoTyr as the detection entity. The quenching of the fluorescence intensity of MR121 or Atto 700 by tryptophan being either static quenching by formation of a non-fluorescent ground state complex or collisional quenching is a short range interaction that assures that it occurs only if the fluorophore entity and the tryptophan entity are bound to the binding partner. The robust and sensitive fluorescence readout and the simple and easy to use protocol makes the assay also amenable for high d. microtiter plates or for processing and readout in a microfluidics system.

IT 268725-21-9, Bodipy 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(generic protein kinase/protein phosphatase assay with single fluorescence readout)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1507088 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:48004

TITLE: Methods and compounds for regulating apoptosis, and assay for compound identification

INVENTOR(S): Reed, John C.; Yip, Kenneth; Sergienko, Eduard; Su, Ying

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Burnham Institute for Medical Research, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008154207	A1	20081218	WO 2008-US65567	20080602
WO 2008154207	A9	20100422		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA			
US 20090118135	A1	20090507	US 2008-131427	20080602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2007-942924P P	20070608
			US 2008-38031P P	20080319

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 150:48004

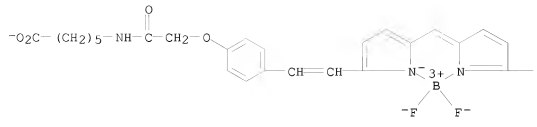
AB An assay for determining compds. that inhibit activity of a Bcl-2 protein, or affect conversion of Bcl-2 from an antiapoptotic to a proapoptotic form are described. In addition, compds. that modulate the function of anti-apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-2 and related Bcl-2 family members are identified.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; methods and compds. for regulating apoptosis, and assay for compound identification)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1247262 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:464114
TITLE: Conjugates of human papillomavirus strain-specific probes with beads, multiplex viral detection, and diagnosis of viral infection
INVENTOR(S): Park, Daniel J.; Khan, Zaheer; Poetter, Karl F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genera Biosystem Pty Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008124091	A2	20081016	WO 2008-US4441	20080404
WO 2008124091	A3	20090115		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,

TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

AU	2008236678	A1	20081016	AU 2008-236678	20080404
EP	2142926	A2	20100113	EP 2008-727296	20080404
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JP	2010523114	T	20100715	JP 2010-502147	20080404
MX	2009010751	A	20100308	MX 2009-10751	20091005
IN	2009CN05913	A	20091218	IN 2009-CN5913	20091007
CN	101730847	A	20100609	CN 2008-80019228	20091207
US	20100279888	A1	20101104	US 2010-594817	20100430

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2007-910373P	P	20070405
	US 2007-910381P	P	20070405
	WO 2008-US4441	W	20080404

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

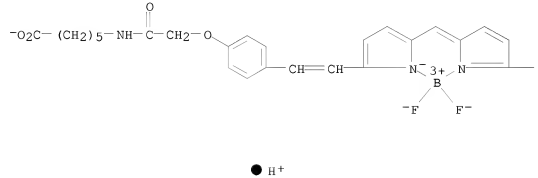
AB A collection of sets of beads, each set of beads comprising beads conjugated to a different human papillomavirus (HPV) strain-specific probe, and each set of beads being distinguishable from any other set by means of bead size or bead labeling, is disclosed. These beads may be used in simultaneous detection of multiple HPV strains. Methods based on these beads may be used to diagnose HPV infection and to differentiate oncogenic from nononcogenic strains. Thus, nucleic acids are isolated from a human suspected of HPV infection, HPV nucleic acid is amplified using fluorophore labeled primers which generate a unique amplicon for each HPV strain, then the amplicons are hybridized to the capture probe-bead conjugates.

IT 268725-21-9, Bodipy 630/650
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(beads labeled with; conjugates of human papillomavirus strain-specific probes with beads, multiplex viral detection, and diagnosis of viral infection)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

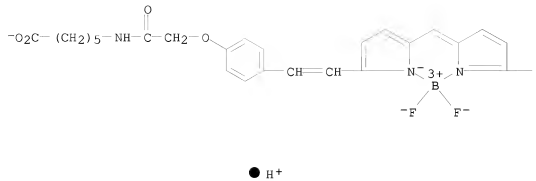


L8 ANSWER 11 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:727113 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:1049
TITLE: Development of a duplex quantitative polymerase chain reaction assay for detection of bovine herpesvirus 1 and bovine viral diarrhea virus in bovine follicular fluid
AUTHOR(S): Marley, Mylissa S. D.; Givens, M. Daniel; Galik, Patricia K.; Riddell, Kay P.; Stringfellow, David A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Auburn University, Auburn, AL, 36849, USA
SOURCE: Theriogenology (2008), 70(2), 153-160
CODEN: THGNBO; ISSN: 0093-691X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The objective of this study was to develop a duplex quant. polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) assay for simultaneous detection of bovine herpesvirus 1 (BoHV-1) and bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) type I and type II. Follicular fluid was collected from a BoHV-1 acutely infected heifer, a BVDV I persistently infected heifer, and from 10 ovaries recovered from an abattoir. Both the BoHV-1 and BVDV contaminated follicular fluid were diluted 1:5 to 1:107 using the pooled, abattoir-origin follicular fluid. Each dilution sample was analyzed using the duplex qPCR, virus isolation, reverse transcription-nested PCR (RT-nPCR), and BoHV-1 qPCR. The duplex qPCR was able to simultaneously detect BoHV-1 and BVDV I in the fluid diluted to 1:100 and 1:1000, resp. These results corresponded with the reverse transcription-nested PCR and BoHV-1 qPCR. Therefore, the duplex qPCR might be used for quality assurance testing to identify these two viruses in cells, fluids and tissues collected from donor animals and used in reproductive technologies.

IT 268725-21-9D, Bodipy 630/650, 5'-probe conjugation
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(development of a duplex quant. polymerase chain reaction assay for detection of bovine herpesvirus 1 and bovine viral diarrhea virus in bovine follicular fluid)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1308609 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:534630
TITLE: Methods and compositions for treatment of human immunodeficiency virus infection with conjugated antibodies or antibody fragments
INVENTOR(S): Goldenberg, David M.; Chang, Chien Hsing; Rossi, Edmund A.; McBride, William J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Immunomedics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 25 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 42
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070264265	A1	20071115	US 2007-745692	20070508
CA 2651285	A1	20071122	CA 2007-2651285	20070508
WO 2007134037	A3	20081127	WO 2007-US68449	20070508

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AP, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, EA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, EP, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV,

MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, OA, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 2016173	A2	20090121	EP 2007-761994		20070508
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CN 101506358	A	20090812	CN 2007-80026776		20070508
JP 2009538284	T	20091105	JP 2009-511157		20070508
US 20090202487	A1	20090813	US 2009-418877		20090406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2006-800342P	P	20060515
			US 2005-668603P	P	20050406
			US 2005-728292P	P	20051019
			US 2005-751196P	P	20051216
			US 2006-782332P	P	20060314
			US 2006-389358	A2	20060324
			US 2006-391584	A3	20060328
			US 2006-478021	A2	20060629
			US 2006-864530P	P	20061106
			US 2006-633729	A3	20061205
			US 2007-745692	A2	20070508
			WO 2007-US68449	W	20070508
			US 2007-925408	A2	20071026
			US 2008-43932P	P	20080410
			US 2008-104916P	P	20081013
			US 2008-119542P	P	20081203
			US 2009-396605	A2	20090303
			US 2009-396965	A2	20090303

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

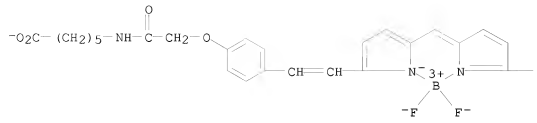
AB The present invention concerns methods and compns. for treatment of HIV infection in a subject. The compns. may comprise a targeting mol. against an HIV antigen, such as an anti-HIV antibody or antibody fragment. The anti-HIV antibody or fragment may be conjugated to a variety of cytotoxic agents, such as doxorubicin. In a preferred embodiment, the antibody or fragment is P4/D10. Other embodiments may concern methods of imaging, detection or diagnosis of HIV infection in a subject using an anti-HIV antibody or fragment conjugated to a diagnostic agent. In alternative embodiments, a bispecific antibody with at least one binding site for an HIV antigen and at least one binding site for a carrier mol. may be administered, optionally followed by a clearing agent, followed by administration of a carrier mol. conjugated to a therapeutic agent.

IT 268725-21-9D, BODIPY 630/650, conjugates with anti-HIV virus antibodies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(imaging agents; diagnosis and treatment of HIV infection with antibodies or antibody fragments conjugated with diagnostic and therapeutic agents and combination with antiretroviral therapy)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:809760 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:482184
TITLE: New HIV-protease assays applying self-quenching peptide substrates in combination with time-resolved fluorescence single-molecule spectroscopy
AUTHOR(S): Staudt, Thorsten Martin; Kraeusslich, Hans-Georg; Knemeyer, Jens-Peter; Marme, Nicole
CORPORATE SOURCE: High Resolution Optical Microscopy, German Cancer Research Center, Heidelberg, 69120, Germany
SOURCE: International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry (2007), 87(10-11), 731-743
CODEN: IJEAA3; ISSN: 0306-7319
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This work describes the optimization and adoption of an assay system for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-protease, whose inhibition plays a central role in HIV therapy. The HIV-protease, which is an essential enzyme during viral maturation, has a specific cleavage site of eight amino acid residues (SQNY*PIV). Adding two amino acid residues at the N-terminus and enclosing the resulting sequence by a dye-labeled lysine residue and a tryptophan residue leads to the substrate (K(dye)CGSQNY*PIVW) in which the fluorescence of the fluorophore is efficiently quenched by the intrinsic tryptophan due to a photoinduced electron transfer reaction. After cleavage of the substrate by the target enzyme, the dye and the tryptophan residue are separated, effecting a significant increase in fluorescence intensity. Measuring the fluorescence vs. time enables an online-monitoring of the enzyme activity. With this method, a HIV-PR concentration of 10-9 M is detectable within minutes,

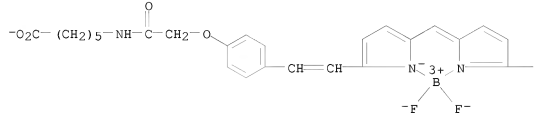
which is comparable with com. available assays using doubly labeled substrates based on a fluorescence resonance energy transfer. We were able to further increase the sensitivity to the subnanomolar range by using confocal single-mol. spectroscopy.

IT 268725-21-9D, N-terminal conjugation to HIV-1 protease peptide target with either MR121 or Bodipy 630/650 fluorescent dye
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; new HIV-protease assays applying self-quenching peptide substrates in combination with time-resolved fluorescence single-mol. spectroscopy)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2007:644428 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	147:70976
TITLE:	Particle-based analyte characterization using non-uniform particles with application to antibody determination
INVENTOR(S):	Tyagarajan, Kamala; Fishwild, Dianne M.; King, David A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Guava Technologies, USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007067680	A2	20070614	WO 2006-US46661	20061205
WO 2007067680	A3	20070823		
WO 2007067680	A9	20080626		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

CA 2632261	A1	20070614	CA 2006-2632261	20061205
EP 1957982	A2	20080820	EP 2006-848541	20061205

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

US 20090220989	A1	20090903	US 2008-96342	20080909

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2005-742297P	P 20051205
	US 2006-746054P	P 20060501
	WO 2006-US46661	W 20061205

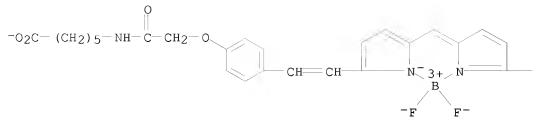
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Methods for assaying a sample for an analyte are provided. In various embodiments, the methods comprise contacting a sample suspected of containing the analyte with a non-uniform particle comprising a capture mol., and further contacting the particle with a detection moiety comprising a label that permits detection of the analyte when associated with the particle. The methods may be performed to detect and/or quantitate analyte in the sample. In some embodiments, the methods may be performed in an automated manner, and may use an optical and/or cytometric apparatus for performing the method(s). The methods may further be performed with automated vessel-processing apparatus(es), such as plate loaders, plate washers, etc. Also provided are complexes containing the described materials formed by an assay of the invention, including excited state complexes. Kits useful for performing such methods are also provided.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; particle-based analyte characterization using non-uniform particles with application to antibody determination)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 15 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:609339 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:24819
TITLE: Protein and nucleotide sequences of human CITED4 gene as prognostic marker in oligodendroglial tumors
INVENTOR(S): Tews, Bjoern; Hahn, Meinhard; Lichter, Peter; Reifenberger, Guido; Roerig, Peter; Felsberg, Joerg; Von Deimling, Andreas; Hartmann, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Stiftung Des Oeffentlichen Rechts, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 60pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1793003	A1	20070606	EP 2005-26117	20051130
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
WO 2007062827	A1	20070607	WO 2006-EP11460	20061129
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

EP 1954823 A1 20080813 EP 2006-818908 20061129

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2005-26117 A 20051130

WO 2006-EP11460 W 20061129

AB The present invention provides novel cancer diagnosis methods of the central nervous system, preferably oligodendrogliomas, by detecting the presence of CITED4-nucleic acid sequences inhuman tissues. The present invention furthermore provides a diagnostic method for determining the degree of methylation of the promoter region of the CITED4 gene. A method for gene-therapy suitable for treating or preventing cancers of the central nervous system, preferably oligodendrogliomas, is provided. Finally, nucleic acid sequences, amino acid sequences, vectors, pharmaceutical compns. and kits, suitable in these inventive methods are disclosed herewith.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650

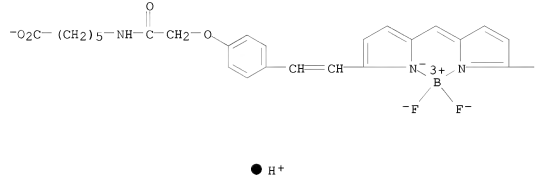
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(protein and nucleotide sequences of human CITED4 gene as prognostic marker in oligodendroglial tumors)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:512048 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:494658
TITLE: SBS (DNA sequencing by synthesis) using chemically cleavable 3'-o-allyl-dNTP-allyl-fluorophore fluorescent nucleotide analogues
INVENTOR(S): Ju, Jingyue; Bi, Lanrong; Kim, Dae H.; Meng, Qingling
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Trustees of Columbia University In the City of New York, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007053719	A2	20070510	WO 2006-US42739	20061031
WO 2007053719	A3	20090423		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA			
GB 2446083	A	20080730	GB 2008-8033	20061031
US 20090263791	A1	20091022	US 2008-84457	20080430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-732040P P	20051031
			WO 2006-US42739 W	20061031

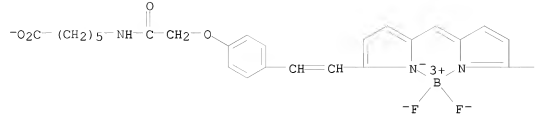
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:494658

AB This invention provides a nucleotide analog comprising (i) a base selected from the group consisting of adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine and uracil, (ii) a deoxyribose, (iii) an allyl moiety bound to the 3' -oxygen of the deoxyribose and (iv) a fluorophore bound to the base via an allyl linker. Also provided are the methods for SBS (DNA sequencing by synthesis) employing the nucleotide analogs. The nucleotide analogs are 3'-O-allyl-dGTP-iso-allyl-Bodipy-FL-510, 3'-O-allyl-dCTP-iso-allyl-Bodipy-650, 3'-0-allyl-dATP-iso-allyl-ROX, 3'-O-allyl-dUTP-iso-allyl-R6G, 3'-O-allyl-dGTP-allyl-Bodipy-FL-510, 3'-O-allyl-dCTP-allyl-Bodipy-650, 3'-O-allyl-dATP-allyl-ROX, and 3'-O-allyl-dUTP-allyl-R6G. The construction of a novel chemical cleavable fluorescent labeling system based on an allyl group is disclosed. The discovery permits fluorophore linker cleaving the 3'-O-allyl capping group removal in a single step, thus increasing SBS efficiency. Disclosed here is an allyl moiety that can be used successfully as a linker to tether a fluorophore to a 3'-O-allyl-capped nucleotide, thus forming a set of chemical cleavable reversible terminators, 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-fluorophores.

IT 268725-21-9, Bodipy 650
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(SBS (DNA sequencing by synthesis) using chemical cleavable 3'-o-allyl-dNTP-allyl-fluorophore fluorescent nucleotide analogs)
RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1),

(T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2007:451263 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	147:182143
TITLE:	One-step rapid reverse transcription-PCR assay for detecting and typing dengue viruses with GC tail and induced fluorescence resonance energy transfer techniques for melting temperature and color multiplexing
AUTHOR(S):	Lo, Constance L. H.; Yip, Shea Ping; Cheng, Peter K. C.; To, Tony S. S.; Lim, Wilina W. L.; Leung, Polly H. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Health Technology and Informatics, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong SAR, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:	Clinical Chemistry (Washington, DC, United States) (2007), 53(4), 594-599 CODEN: CLCHAU; ISSN: 0009-9147
PUBLISHER:	American Association for Clinical Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Dengue fever is an arthropod-borne infection caused by dengue viruses (DVs; DEN-1 to DEN-4). Early diagnosis is critical to prevent severe disease progression and the spreading of DV because no vaccine or specific treatment is available; therefore, a rapid and specific diagnostic assay capable of detecting and typing all serotypes would be ideal. We amplified RNA samples from all 4 DV serotypes and Japanese encephalitis virus with 4 serotype-specific forward primers and a universal species-specific reverse primer. DEN-1 and DEN-3 forward primers were labeled at their 5' ends with BODIPY 630/650 and Cy5.5, resp. DEN-1 and DEN-3 amplicons were detected by their characteristic emission generated from induced fluorescence resonance energy transfer. The presence of

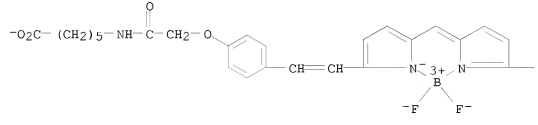
DEN-2 and DEN-4 amplicons was indicated by SYBR Green I (SGI) signals at specific amplicon melting temps. (Tms). Fluorescence signals with specific emission wavelengths were obtained from DEN-1 and DEN-3. SGI melting profiles showed a Tm difference between DEN-2 and DEN-4 of 4.7°, which was sufficient for differentiating these 2 serotypes. The primers did not amplify the Japanese encephalitis virus. The detection limits of DEN-1 to DEN-4 were 1.64 + 10-4, 1.05 + 10-3, 8.15 + 10-4, and 5.80 + 10-3 plaque-forming units per reaction, resp. The assay had a dynamic range of 103-108 plaque-forming units/L and could be performed in 2 h. A single-tube, 1-step reverse transcription-PCR assay based on Tm and color multiplexing was developed for detecting and typing all 4 DV serotypes.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(one-step rapid reverse transcription-PCR assay for detecting and typing dengue viruses with GC tail and induced fluorescence resonance energy transfer techniques for melting temperature and color multiplexing)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:438578 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:468443
TITLE: Methods and compositions for generating bioactive assemblies of increased complexity and their therapeutic and diagnostic uses
INVENTOR(S): Chang, Chien Hsing; Goldenberg, David M.; McBride,

William J.; Rossi, Edmund A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): IBC Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 35 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 391,584.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 42
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070086942	A1	20070419	US 2006-478021	20060629
US 7534866	B2	20090519		
US 20060228357	A1	20061012	US 2006-389358	20060324
US 7550143	B2	20090623		
WO 2006107617	A2	20061012	WO 2006-US10762	20060324
WO 2006107617	A3	20080814		
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US 7521056	B2	20090421	US 2006-391584	20060328
US 20060228300	A1	20061012		
WO 2006107786	A2	20061012	WO 2006-US12084	20060329
WO 2006107786	A3	20080807		
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US 20070087001	A1	20070419	US 2006-581287	20061016
US 7642239	B2	20100105		
AU 2006304418	A1	20070426	AU 2006-304418	20061016
CA 2625992	A1	20070426	CA 2006-2625992	20061016
WO 2007047609	A2	20070426	WO 2006-US40431	20061016
WO 2007047609	A3	20090319		
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EP	1937724	A2	20080702	EP	2006-826058	20061016
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CN	101534849	A	20090916	CN	2006-80039268	20061016
US	20070140966	A1	20070621	US	2006-633729	20061205
US	7527787	B2	20090505			
AU	2006330051	A1	20070705	AU	2006-330051	20061205
CA	2633486	A1	20070705	CA	2006-2633486	20061205
WO	2007075270	A2	20070705	WO	2006-US46367	20061205
WO	2007075270	A3	20080306			
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EP	1959993	A2	20080827	EP	2006-848816	20061205
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CN	101374546	A	20090225	CN	2006-80052809	20061205
JP	2009519931	T	20090521	JP	2008-545643	20061205
SG	153825	A1	20090729	SG	2009-4095	20061205
US	20090060862	A1	20090305	US	2007-925408	20071026
US	7666400	B2	20100223			
KR	2008055932	A	20080619	KR	2008-7009357	20080418
IN	2008DN03448	A	20080725	IN	2008-DN3448	20080425
IN	2008DN04630	A	20080815	IN	2008-DN4630	20080529
KR	2008097995	A	20081106	KR	2008-7017349	20080716
US	20090269277	A1	20091029	US	2009-396605	20090303
US	7858070	B2	20101228			
US	20090202433	A1	20090813	US	2009-417917	20090403
US	20090202487	A1	20090813	US	2009-418877	20090406
US	20090304580	A1	20091210	US	2009-537803	20090807
US	20100068137	A1	20100318	US	2009-544476	20090820
US	20100216662	A1	20100826	US	2009-620013	20091117
US	20100261885	A1	20101014	US	2009-644146	20091222
US	20100221210	A1	20100902	US	2010-731781	20100325
US	20100189689	A1	20100729	US	2010-752649	20100401
US	20100189641	A1	20100729	US	2010-754740	20100406
US	20100233779	A1	20100916	US	2010-766092	20100423
US	20100266496	A1	20101021	US	2010-789553	20100528

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US	2005-728292P	P 20051019
US	2005-751196P	P 20051216
US	2006-782332P	P 20060314
US	2006-389358	A2 20060324
WO	2006-US10762	A 20060324
US	2006-391584	A2 20060328
WO	2006-US12084	A 20060329
US	1999-307816	A1 19990510
US	2000-590284	A1 20000609
US	2001-965796	A1 20011001

US 2002-360259P	P	20020301
US 2002-388314P	P	20020614
US 2002-314330	A2	20021209
US 2003-350096	A2	20030124
US 2003-377122	A2	20030303
US 2003-461885	A3	20030616
US 2003-478830P	P	20030617
US 2003-706852	A2	20031112
US 2005-668603P	P	20050406
US 2005-389358	A2	20060324
US 2005-478021	A2	20060629
US 2006-478021	A2	20060629
WO 2006-US25499	A2	20060629
US 2006-581287	A3	20061016
WO 2006-US40431	W	20061016
US 2006-864530P	P	20061106
US 2006-633729	A2	20061205
WO 2006-US46367	W	20061205
US 2007-884521P	P	20070111
US 2007-885325P	P	20070117
US 2007-745692	A2	20070508
US 2007-849791	A2	20070904
US 2007-925408	A2	20071026
US 2007-960262	A2	20071219
US 2007-961436	A2	20071220
US 2008-43932P	P	20080410
US 2008-112289	A2	20080430
US 2008-87463P	P	20080808
US 2008-90487P	P	20080820
US 2008-104916P	P	20081013
US 2008-119542P	P	20081203
US 2008-343655	A2	20081224
US 2009-144227P	P	20090113
US 2009-396605	A2	20090303
US 2009-396965	A2	20090303
US 2009-163666P	P	20090326
US 2009-417917	A2	20090403
US 2009-418877	A2	20090406
US 2009-168290P	P	20090410
US 2009-168657P	P	20090413
US 2009-168668P	P	20090413
US 2009-544476	A2	20090820
US 2009-644146	A2	20091222
US 2010-731781	A2	20100325

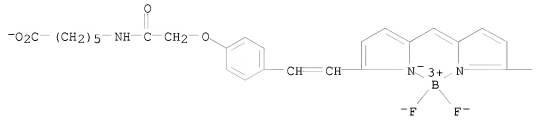
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The present invention concerns methods and compns. for making and using bioactive assemblies of defined compns., which may have multiple functionalities and/or binding specificities. In particular embodiments, the bioactive assembly is formed using dock-and-lock (DNL) methodol., which takes advantage of the specific binding interaction between dimerization and docking domains (DDD) and anchoring domains (AD) to form the assembly. In various embodiments, one or more effectors may be attached to a DDD or AD sequence. Complementary AD or DDD sequences may be attached to an adaptor module that forms the core of the bioactive assembly, allowing formation of the assembly through the specific DDD/AD binding interactions. Such assemblies may be attached to a wide variety of effector moieties for treatment, detection and/or diagnosis of a disease, pathogen infection or other medical or veterinary condition.

IT 268725-21-9D, conjugates
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; with dimerization and docking domain constructs)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1063108 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:417029
TITLE: Methods for generating stably linked complexes composed of homodimers, homotetramers or dimers of dimers
INVENTOR(S): Chang, Chien Hsing; Goldenberg, David M.; McBride, William J.; Rossi, Edmund A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): IBC Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 42
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006107617	A2	20061012	WO 2006-US10762	20060324
WO 2006107617	A3	20080814		

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KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
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AU 2006232920 A1 20061012 AU 2006-232920 20060324
CA 2604032 A1 20061012 CA 2006-2604032 20060324
EP 1874824 A2 20080109 EP 2006-748646 20060324

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JP 2008538747 T 20081106 JP 2008-505356 20060324
CN 101484182 A 20090715 CN 2006-80019840 20060324
US 20070086942 A1 20070419 US 2006-478021 20060629
US 7534866 B2 20090519
AU 2006302848 A1 20070426 AU 2006-302848 20060629
CA 2607056 A1 20070426 CA 2006-2607056 20060629
WO 2007046893 A2 20070426 WO 2006-US25499 20060629
WO 2007046893 A3 20090423

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EP 1937851 A2 20080702 EP 2006-785922 20060629

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CN 101534865 A 20090916 CN 2006-80019869 20060629
US 20070087001 A1 20070419 US 2006-581287 20061016
US 7642239 B2 20100105
AU 2006304418 A1 20070426 AU 2006-304418 20061016
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WO 2007047609 A2 20070426 WO 2006-US40431 20061016
WO 2007047609 A3 20090319

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KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

EP 1937724 A2 20080702 EP 2006-826058 20061016

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
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BA, HR, MK, RS

JP	2009514813	T	20090409	JP	2008-536725	20061016
CN	101534849	A	20090916	CN	2006-80039268	20061016
US	20070140966	A1	20070621	US	2006-633729	20061205
US	7527787	B2	20090505			
AU	2006330051	A1	20070705	AU	2006-330051	20061205
CA	2633486	A1	20070705	CA	2006-2633486	20061205
WO	2007075270	A2	20070705	WO	2006-US46367	20061205
WO	2007075270	A3	20080306			

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EP	1959993	A2	20080827	EP	2006-848816	20061205

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CN	101374546	A	20090225	CN	2006-80052809	20061205
JP	2009519931	T	20090521	JP	2008-545643	20061205
SG	153825	A1	20090729	SG	2009-4095	20061205
IN	2007DN07673	A	20071102	IN	2007-DN7673	20071005
US	20090060862	A1	20090305	US	2007-925408	20071026
US	7666400	B2	20100223			
KR	2008055932	A	20080619	KR	2008-7009357	20080418
IN	2008DN03448	A	20080725	IN	2008-DN3448	20080425
IN	2008DN04630	A	20080815	IN	2008-DN4630	20080529
KR	2008097995	A	20081106	KR	2008-7017349	20080716
US	20090269277	A1	20091029	US	2009-396605	20090303
US	7858070	B2	20101228			
US	20090202433	A1	20090813	US	2009-417917	20090403
US	20100216662	A1	20100826	US	2009-620013	20091117
US	20100261885	A1	20101014	US	2009-644146	20091222
US	20100221210	A1	20100902	US	2010-731781	20100325
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US	2005-668603P	P 20050406
US	2005-728292P	P 20051019
US	2005-751196P	P 20051216
US	2006-782332P	P 20060314
US	2005-389358	A2 20060324
US	2006-389358	A2 20060324
WO	2006-US10762	W 20060324
US	2006-391584	A2 20060328
WO	2006-US12084	A 20060329
US	2005-478021	A2 20060629
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WO	2006-US25499	W 20060629
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WO	2006-US40431	W 20061016
US	2006-864530P	P 20061106
US	2006-633729	A2 20061205
WO	2006-US46367	W 20061205
US	2007-885325P	P 20070117
US	2007-925408	A3 20071026
US	2007-961436	A2 20071220

US 2008-43932P	P	20080410
US 2008-104916P	P	20081013
US 2008-119542P	P	20081203
US 2009-396605	A2	20090303
US 2009-396965	A2	20090303
US 2009-163666P	P	20090326
US 2009-417917	A2	20090403
US 2009-418877	A2	20090406
US 2009-644146	A2	20091222
US 2010-731781	A2	20100325

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

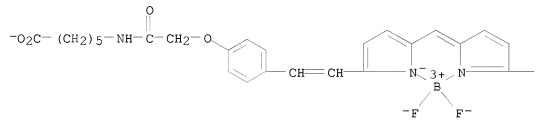
AB The authors disclose dimerization and docking domain (DDD) sequences for the generation of stably tethered structures of defined compns., which may have multiple functionalities and/or binding specificities. The tethered constructs may be virtually any mol. or structure, such as antibodies, antibody fragments, antibody analogs or mimetics, aptamers, binding peptides, fragments of binding proteins, known ligands for proteins or other mols., enzymes, detectable labels or tags, therapeutic agents, toxins, pharmaceuticals, cytokines, interleukins, interferons, radioisotopes, proteins, peptides, peptide mimetics, polynucleotides, RNAi, oligosaccharides, natural or synthetic polymeric substances, nanoparticles, quantum dots, organic or inorg. compds., etc. In one example, a fusion construct of a DDD sequence with an anti-CEA Fd fragment was prepared and shown to target colorectal cancer in a xenograft model.

IT 268725-21-9D, BODIPY 630/650, conjugates
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; with dimerization and docking domain constructs)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:577756 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:41223
TITLE: Human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS)
INVENTOR(S): Poetter, Karl; Gould, Toby
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genera Biosystems Pty. Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006060872	A1	20060615	WO 2005-AU1865	20051209
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
AU 2005313858	A1	20060615	AU 2005-313858	20051209
CA 2589912	A1	20060615	CA 2005-2589912	20051209
EP 1833985	A1	20070919	EP 2005-815710	20051209
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JP 2008522592	T	20080703	JP 2007-544697	20051209
BR 2005018405	A2	20081118	BR 2005-18405	20051209
NZ 554229	A	20090331	NZ 2005-554229	20051209
IN 2007DN03104	A	20070831	IN 2007-DN3104	20070425
CN 101341257	A	20090107	CN 2005-80040234	20070524
MX 2007006845	A	20071023	MX 2007-6845	20070607
US 20100015594	A1	20100121	US 2007-721429	20070802

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AU 2004-907070	A	20041210
US 2005-704974P	P	20050803
WO 2005-AU1865	W	20051209

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The invention relates generally to the field of diagnostic and detection assays. More particularly, the invention provides methods, and reagents including subsets of beads for detecting the presence of, or distinguishing between, one or more human papillomavirus analytes in a human sample. Subsets of beads are homogeneous with respect to size, the beads within each subset are coupled to a nucleic acid capture probe which is specific for an HPV strain-specific region of the genome, and capture probes on each bead are labeled with the same label within a bead subset. Subsets of beads have labels with different fluorescent intensities to create a heterogeneous mixture of beads based on fluorescent intensity. The subset identity and therefore the strain of HPV is identifiable by flow cytometry based on bead size, fluorescent intensity, and probe sequence

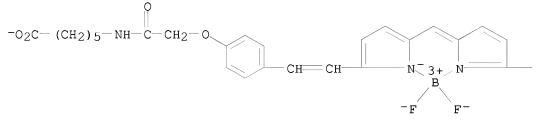
differences.

IT 268725-21-9, BoDipy 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human papilloma virus (HPV) detection using nucleic acid capture probes, microbeads, and fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS))

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:254141 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:201843

TITLE: Utilization of substrate-induced quenching for screening targets promoting NADH and NADPH consumption

AUTHOR(S): Vazquez, Maria Jesus; Ashman, Stephen; Ramon, Fernando; Calvo, David; Bardera, Ana; Martin, J. Julio; Rudiger, Martin; Tew, David; Dominguez, Juan Manuel

CORPORATE SOURCE: Assay Development, GlaxoSmithKline, Madrid, Spain

SOURCE: Journal of Biomolecular Screening (2006), 11(1), 75-81
CODEN: JBISF3; ISSN: 1087-0571

PUBLISHER: Sage Publications

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Oxidation of reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotides is a common event for many biochem. reactions. However, its exploitation for ultrahigh-throughput screening purposes is not an easy task and is affected by various drawbacks. It is known that such nucleotides induce

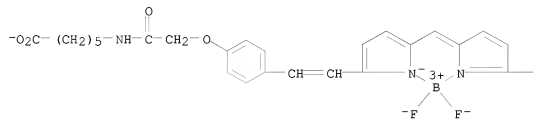
quenching on the fluorescence of several dyes and that this quenching disappears with oxidation of the nucleotide. We have made use of this property to develop an assay for high-throughput screening with NADH- and NADPH-dependent reductases. Full screening campaigns have been run with excellent assay quality parameters, and interesting hits have been identified. The method is amenable to miniaturization and allows easy identification of false positives without needing extra secondary assays. Although it is based on monitoring substrate consumption, it is demonstrated that the effect of fractional conversion on assay sensitivity is negligible.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(substrate induced quenching assay based on high throughput screening with NADH dependent reductases of resorufin was useful for target identification without needing extra secondary assays)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1314270 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:46186

TITLE: Methods for extraction and labeling of microRNAs for use the analysis of their function

INVENTOR(S): Brown, David; Conrad, Rick; Devroe, Eric; Goldrick, Marianna; Keiger, Kerri; Labourier, Emmanuel; Moon, Ivonne; Powers, Patricia; Shelton, Jeffrey; Shingara,

Jaclyn
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ambion, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 307 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005118806	A2	20051215	WO 2005-US18826	20050531
WO 2005118806	A9	20060202		
WO 2005118806	A3	20060824		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, US				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2005250432	A1	20051215	AU 2005-250432	20050531
CA 2572450	A1	20051215	CA 2005-2572450	20050531
EP 1771563	A2	20070411	EP 2005-804851	20050531
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 20070161004	A1	20070712	US 2005-141707	20050531
JP 2008500837	T	20080117	JP 2007-515415	20050531
EP 2065466	A2	20090603	EP 2009-154092	20050531
EP 2065466	A3	20090909		
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 20080026951	A1	20080131	US 2007-837495	20070811
US 20080171667	A1	20080717	US 2007-837498	20070811
US 20080182245	A1	20080731	US 2007-837494	20070811

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2004-575743P P 20040528
US 2005-649584P P 20050203
EP 2005-804851 A3 20050531
US 2005-141707 A1 20050531
WO 2005-US18826 W 20050531

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

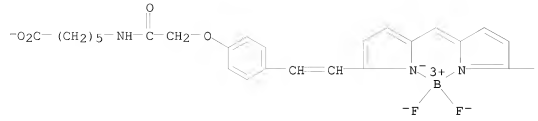
AB Methods of isolating, enriching, and labeling miRNA mols. for use in arrays for the anal. of the roles and functions of miRNA in biol. processes are described. These methods may be used to generate miRNA profiles for therapeutic, diagnostic, and prognostic uses. A number of isolation methods are described. Identification of microRNAs showing altered levels in healthy and diseased tissue in a number of cancers is reported.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(BODIPY 630/650, as label for microRNA; methods for extraction and labeling of microRNAs for use anal. of their function)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

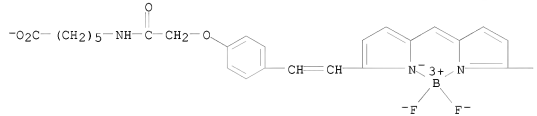
L8 ANSWER 23 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1228815 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:483734
TITLE: Parallel dual-color fluorescence cross-correlation spectroscopy using diffractive optical elements
AUTHOR(S): Gosch, Michael; Blom, Hans; Anderegg, Sylvain; Korn, Kerstin; Thyberg, Per; Wells, Mona; Lasser, Theo; Rigler, Rudolf; Magnusson, Anders; Hard, Sverker
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Biochemistry and Biophysics, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, SE- 17177, Swed.
SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Optics (2005), 10(5), 054008/1-054008/7
CODEN: JBOPFO; ISSN: 1083-3668
PUBLISHER: SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Dual-color cross-correlation spectroscopy allows the detection and quantification of labeled biomols. at ultra-low concns., whereby the sensitivity of the assay correlates with the measurement time. We now describe a parallel multifocal dual-color spectroscopic configuration employing multiple avalanche photodiodes and hardware correlators. Cross-correlation curves are obtained from several dual-color excitation foci simultaneously. Multifocal dual-color excitation is achieved by splitting each of two laser beams (488 and 633 nm) into four sub-beams with the help of two 2+2 fan-out diffractive optical elements (DOEs), and subsequent superposition of the two sets of four foci. The fluorescence emission from double-labeled biomols. is detected by two 2+2 fiber arrays.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(parallel dual-color fluorescence cross-correlation spectroscopy using diffractive optical elements)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:812826 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:249745

TITLE: Detection and identification of nucleic acid engineered fluorescent labels in submicrometre fluidic channels

AUTHOR(S): Stavis, Samuel M.; Edel, Joshua B.; Li, Yougen; Samiee, Kevan T.; Luo, Dan; Craighead, Harold G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Applied and Engineering Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA

SOURCE: Nanotechnology (2005), 16(7), 314-323
CODEN: NNOTER; ISSN: 0957-4484

PUBLISHER: Institute of Physics Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Nucleic acid engineers have created nanoscale fluorescent labels that are uniquely identifiable by the number of conjugated fluorophores, and with binding characteristics that permit recognition of individual specific biomols. The viability of this technol. for use in multi-analyte homogeneous assays depends on the ability to optically detect individual

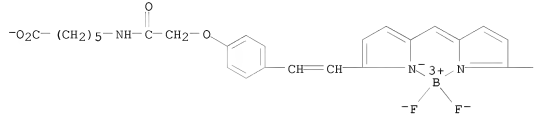
labels, and distinguish the fluorescence emission of each label. The authors describe the use of fluidic channels with submicrometre dimensions to rapidly detect individual labels in solution Labels with small differences in fluorophore composition were differentiated with varying degrees of accuracy. Labels were synthesized at the mol. level from dendrimer-like DNA, with the identity encoded into the number of Alexa Fluor 488 and BODIPY 630/650 fluorophores conjugated with the structure. To explore the decoding resolution limit, labels with a single fluorophore of each color were detected, and were found to be distinguishable as a group, but not individually, from labels with one addnl. red fluorophore. Labels with one green and three red fluorophores were individually distinguishable with greater than 80% accuracy from labels with one red and three green fluorophores. Photon counting histograms were analyzed to differentiate the various labels, and fluorescence correlation spectroscopy was used to measure their mobilities. Fluidic channels were fabricated in fused silica with a 500 nm square cross section, resulting in a focal volume of approx. 500 al. Because the entire channel width was illuminated, every fluorescent mol. in solution passing through the channel was uniformly excited and analyzed. Flow control enabled a balance of rapid data acquisition and efficient fluorescence collection with these nanoscale systems.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; submicrometre dimensional fluidic channels for nanoscale detection of individual fluorophores labeling nucleic acids)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

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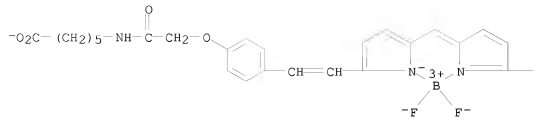
L8 ANSWER 25 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:620824 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:327168
TITLE: In situ and non-invasive detection of specific bacterial species in oral biofilms using fluorescently labeled monoclonal antibodies
AUTHOR(S): Gu, Fang; Lux, Renate; Du-Thumm, Laurence; Stokes, Ivy; Kreth, Jens; Anderson, Maxwell H.; Wong, David T.; Wolinsky, Lawrence; Sullivan, Richard; Shi, Wenyuan
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Dentistry and Dental Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, 90095-1668, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Microbiological Methods (2005), 62(2), 145-160
CODEN: JMIMDQ; ISSN: 0167-7012
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Noninvasive in situ detection of suspected cariogenic bacterial species within dental biofilms could facilitate monitoring of the dynamic change of oral microbial flora and assist in the assessment of the treatment efficacy of therapeutic agents. In this study, we explore the possibility to use three well-characterized monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) against Streptococcus mutans, Actinomyces naeslundii, and Lactobacillus casei to identify these three important members of the oral microbial community in the complex environment of oral biofilms. These MAbs, which were conjugated to different fluorescent labels and visualized with confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM), proved to be an useful tool to identify the three species of interest (S. mutans, A. naeslundii, and L. casei) under various exptl. conditions including in vitro and in vivo derived oral biofilms. Manifold addition of the MAbs on consecutive days did not alter the biofilm structure thus allowing monitoring of the same biofilm over extended time periods. Using this MAb-based method the effect of sucrose challenge on the biofilm composition and the distribution of S. mutans, A. naeslundii, and L. casei were examined S. mutans was the predominant species under the various biofilm conditions tested. These studies indicate that MAbs based bacterial detection with CLSM is a versatile tool which permits new insights into the ecol. of oral biofilm development.

IT 268725-21-9D, Bodipy 630/650, SWLA1 monoclonal antibody conjugate
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in situ and non-invasive detection of specific bacterial species in oral biofilms using fluorescently labeled monoclonal antibodies and effect of sucrose challenge on biofilm composition and distribution of bacterial species)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:457585 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:116714
TITLE: High-resolution colocalization of single molecules within the resolution gap of far-field microscopy
AUTHOR(S): Heinlein, Thomas; Biebricher, Andreas; Schlueter, Pia; Roth, Christian michael; Herten, Dirk-Peter; Wolfrum, Juergen; Heilemann, Mike; Mueller, Christian; Tinnefeld, Philip; Sauer, Markus
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. of Phys. Chem., Univ. of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 69120, Germany
SOURCE: ChemPhysChem (2005), 6(5), 949-955
CODEN: CPCHFT; ISSN: 1439-4235
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB To obtain detailed information about the 3-dimensional (3D) organization of small biomol. assemblies with a size of <100 nm, advanced techniques are required that enable the determination of absolute 3D positions and distances between individual fluorophores well below the resolution limit of conventional light microscopy. Spectrally resolved fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (SFLIM) can provide significant contributions and allow one to determine distances between conventional individual fluorophores (Bodipy 630/650 and Cy5.5) that are <20 nm apart. Advantage is taken of fluorescent dyes (Cy5.5 and Bodipy 630/650) that can be efficiently excited by a single pulsed diode laser emitting at 635 nm but differing in their fluorescence lifetime and emission maximum The potential of the method for ultrahigh colocalization studies is demonstrated by measuring the

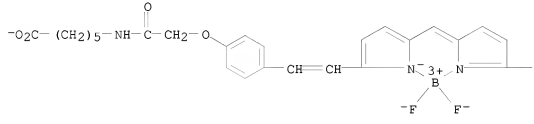
end-to-end distance between single fluorophores separated by double-stranded DNA of various lengths. Combining SFLIM with polarization-modulated excitation allows one to obtain, simultaneously, information about the relative orientation of fluorophores. The environment-dependent photophysics of conventional fluorophores, i.e., photostability, blinking pattern, and the tendency to enter irreversible nonfluorescent states, sets certain limitations to their in vitro and in vivo applications.

IT 268725-21-9, Bodipy 630/650
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(high-resolution colocalization within resolution gap of far-field microscopy of single mols. of)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:34504 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:128578
TITLE: Detecting 5.8S rDNA by real time PCR and nucleic acid hybridization for diagnosis of mould infection
INVENTOR(S): Han, Xiang-yang; Tarrand, Jeffrey J.; Pham, Audrey S.; May, Gregory S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 35 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 672,300.

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050009051	A1	20050113	US 2004-829661	20040422
US 20050048509	A1	20050303	US 2003-672300	20030926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-414008P P	20020927
			US 2003-672300 A2	20030926

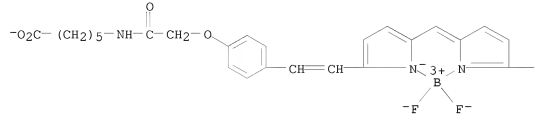
AB The present invention provides methods for detecting the presence of pathogenic molds in biol. samples that are based on amplification of mold 5.8S rRNA genes of Fusarium, Aspergillus and Scedosporium. The methods may further comprise quantitating and real time detection of the mold. The methods of the invention are highly specific and do not co-amplify human or other yeast nucleic acids. The methods of the invention are also extremely sensitive. The invention also provides the DNA sequence of 5.8S rDNA from Fusarium, Aspergillus and Scedosporium.

IT 268725-21-9D, Bodipy 630/650, probe conjugate
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(detecting 5.8S rDNA by real time PCR and nucleic acid hybridization for diagnosis of mold infection)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:831141 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:370173
TITLE: Affinity of single S. cerevisiae cells to 2-NBDglucose under changing substrate concentrations
AUTHOR(S): Achilles, J.; Mueller, S.; Bley, T.; Babel, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Environmental Microbiology, Centre for Environmental Research, Leipzig, Germany
SOURCE: Cytometry, Part A (2004), 61A(1), 88-98
CODEN: CPAYAV
PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

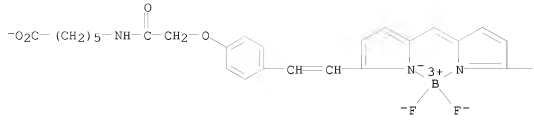
AB Background: Saccharomyces cerevisiae is a widely employed microorganism in biotechnol. processes. Since proliferation and product formation depend on the capacity of the cell to access and metabolize a carbon source, a technique was developed to enable for analyzing the S. cerevisiae H155 cells' affinity to extracellular glucose concns. Methods: The fluorescent glucose analog 2-NBDglucose was employed as a functional parameter to analyze the cells' affinity to glucose. Structural parameters (proliferation, neutral lipid content, granularity, and cell size) were also investigated. Cells were grown both in batches and in chemostat regimes. Results: The 2-NBDglucose uptake in individual cells proceeds in a time- and concentration-dependent manner and is affected by respiratory and respirofermentative modes of growth. The process is inhibited by D-glucose, D-fructose, D-mannose, and sucrose, but not L-glucose, D-galactose or lactose; maltose is a weak inhibitor. The affinity of the individual cells to 2-NBDglucose was found to be high at low extracellular glucose concns., and weak at high concns. An addnl., underlying pattern in the cells' affinity to glucose was detected, illustrated by the recurrent appearance of two subpopulations showing distinctly differing quantities of this substrate. Conclusions: A multiparameter flow cytometry approach is presented that enables, for the first time, for anal. of the affinity of individual S. cerevisiae cells to glucose. Besides the adjustment of the yeast cell metabolism to extracellular glucose concns. by altering their affinity to glucose, at least one further mechanism is clearly involved. Two subpopulations of cells were resolved, with different affinities not correlated with other cellular parameters measured.

IT 268725-21-9D, BODIPY 630/650, Con A conjugates
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(Bodipy 630/650; affinity of single S. cerevisiae cells to 2-NBDglucose under changing substrate concns.)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 1-B

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L8 ANSWER 29 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:515786 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:67869
TITLE: Preparation and biomedical use of magnetic polymer particles
INVENTOR(S): Fonnum, Geir; Modahl, Grete Irene; Stene, Torkel; Molteberg, Astrid Evenrod; Finne, Erling Sigurd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynal Biotech Asa, Norway; Weng, Ellen; Campbell, Neil
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004053490	A1	20040624	WO 2003-GB5390	20031211
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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EP 1573325	A1	20050914	EP 2003-780374	20031211
EP 1573325	B1	20090401		
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CN 1732386	A	20060208	CN 2003-80107827	20031211
CN 100414297	C	20080827		
JP 2006511935	T	20060406	JP 2004-558832	20031211
CN 101382546	A	20090311	CN 2008-10136135	20031211
AT 427491	T	20090415	AT 2003-780374	20031211
EP 2051075	A1	20090422	EP 2009-151402	20031211
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IN 2005DN02226	A	20070427	IN 2005-DN2226	20050525
IN 221649	A1	20080801		
US 20060131542	A1	20060622	US 2005-536230	20051020
US 20100087327	A1	20100408	US 2009-486590	20090617
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2002-28914	A 20021211
			CN 2003-80107827	A3 20031211
			EP 2003-780374	A3 20031211
			WO 2003-GB5390	W 20031211
			US 2005-536230	B1 20051020

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

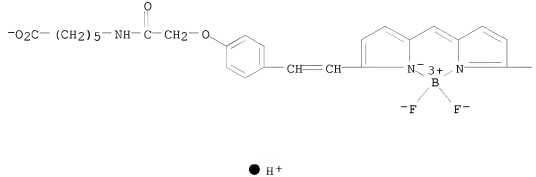
AB This article discloses a coated magnetic particle comprising an optionally porous magnetic polymer particle of a matrix polymer, said polymer particle having on a surface and/or in the pores thereof superparamagnetic crystals, said coated particle having a coat formed of a coating polymer, wherein said coated magnetic particle is essentially non-autofluorescent.

IT 268725-21-9, Bodipy 630/650
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(particles)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:287903 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:298597
TITLE: Methods for diagnosis of invasive mold infection using real time quantitative PCR
INVENTOR(S): Han, Xiang-yang; Tarrand, Jeffrey J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004029216	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30541	20030926
WO 2004029216	A3	20050224		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003282878	A1	20040419	AU 2003-282878	20030926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-414008P P	20020927
			WO 2003-US30541 W	20030926

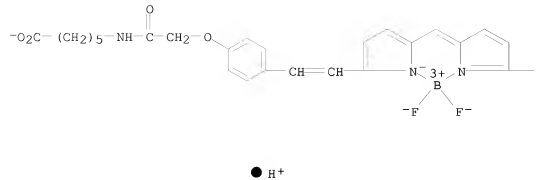
AB The present invention provides methods for detecting the presence of invasive pathogenic molds using real time quant. PCR. The methods of the invention are highly specific and detect 5.8S rRNA genes of Fusarium, Aspergillus and Scedosporium.

IT 268725-21-9D, Bodipy 630/650, probe conjugate
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diagnosis of invasive mold infection by real-time quant. PCR)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:861172 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:55848
TITLE: Inter- and Intramolecular Fluorescence Quenching of Organic Dyes by Tryptophan
AUTHOR(S): Marme, Nicole; Knemeyer, Jens-Peter; Sauer, Markus; Wolfrum, Juergen
CORPORATE SOURCE: Physikalisch-Chemisches Institut, Universitaet Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 69120, Germany
SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (2003), 14(6), 1133-1139
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Steady-state and time-resolved fluorescence measurements were performed to elucidate the fluorescence quenching of oxazine, rhodamine, carbocyanine, and bora-diaza-indacene dyes by amino acids. Among the natural amino acids, tryptophan exhibits the most pronounced quenching efficiency. Especially, the red-absorbing dyes ATTO 655, ATTO 680, and the oxazine derivative MR 121 are strongly quenched almost exclusively by tryptophan due to the formation of weak or nonfluorescent ground-state complexes with association consts., Kass., ranging from 96 to 206 M-1. Rhodamine, fluorescein, and bora-diaza-indacene derivs. that absorb at shorter wavelengths are also quenched substantially by tyrosine residues. The quenching of carbocyanine dyes, such as Cy5, and Alexa 647 by amino acids can be almost neglected. While quenching of ATTO 655, ATTO 680, and the oxazine derivative MR 121 by tryptophan is dominated by static quenching, dynamic quenching is more efficient for the two bora-diaza-indacene dyes Bodipy FL and Bodipy 630/650. Labeling of the dyes to tryptophan, tryptophan-containing peptides, and proteins (streptavidin) demonstrates that knowledge of these fluorescence quenching processes is crucial for the development of

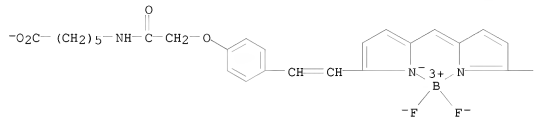
fluorescence-based diagnostic assays. Changes in the fluorescence quantum yield of dye-labeled peptides and proteins might be used advantageously for the quantification of proteases and specific binding partners.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: PRP (Properties)
(BODIPY 630/650; inter- and intramol. fluorescence quenching of organic dyes by tryptophan)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 78 THERE ARE 78 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (79 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:664403 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:371543
TITLE: Detection of multiple fluorescent labels using superconducting tunnel junction detectors
AUTHOR(S): Fraser, G. W.; Heslop-Harrison, J. S.; Schwarzacher, T.; Holland, A. D.; Verhoeve, P.; Peacock, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physics and Astronomy, Space Research Centre, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH, UK
SOURCE: Review of Scientific Instruments (2003), 74(9), 4140-4144
CODEN: RSINAK; ISSN: 0034-6748
PUBLISHER: American Institute of Physics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

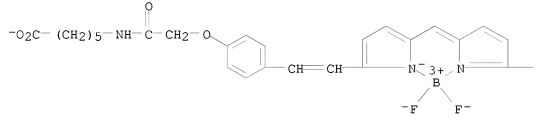
AB Cryogenically cooled, photon counting superconducting tunnel junctions (STJs) can be used to simultaneously record the optical spectra from multiple biol. fluorochromes. Measurements with a single-pixel Ta STJ with a wavelength resolving power R = λ/Δλ of .apprx.10 confirm the expected sensitivity advantage with respect to the photomultiplier-based detectors commonly used to record signals from microarrays and other fluorescent biol. systems.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(Bodipy 630/650; multiple fluorescent labels detection using superconducting tunnel junction detectors)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (9 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656877 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:192442

TITLE: Diagnostic methods and probes for detecting Chlamydia species in clinical samples using quantitative RT-PCR

INVENTOR(S): Kaltenboeck, Bernhard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Auburn University, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068918	A2	20030821	WO 2003-US4164	20030211
WO 2003068918	A3	20040108		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003209127	A1	20030904	AU 2003-209127	20030211
US 20030219788	A1	20031127	US 2003-364839	20030211
US 7252937	B2	20070807		
EP 1481086	A2	20041201	EP 2003-707859	20030211
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-356033P P 20020211
WO 2003-US4164 W 20030211

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

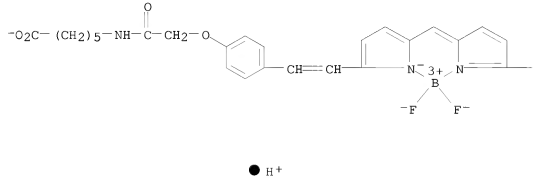
AB Diagnostic methods and probes for detecting Chlamydia species in clin. samples using quant. RT-PCR are provided. These methods are capable of detecting nucleic acids in a sample volume of 5 uL and of quantifying chlamydial nucleic acids with high accuracy. Desirably, these methods employ a single tube format coupled with real-time fluorescent detection of amplicons. The use of specific hybridization probes with qPCR amplification provides the ability for identification of individual species or strains of microorganisms.

IT 268725-21-9D, BODIPY 630/650, probe conjugate
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Bodipy 630/650; diagnostic methods and probes for detecting Chlamydia species in clin. samples using quant. RT-PCR)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:633876 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:174807
TITLE: Substituted 4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a, 4a-diaza-s-indacene compounds for 8-color DNA sequencing
INVENTOR(S): Metzker, Michael L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Baylor College of Medicine, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003066812	A2	20030814	WO 2003-US3385	20030205
WO 2003066812	A3	20040226		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003244370	A1	20030902	AU 2003-244370	20030205
US 20030180769	A1	20030925	US 2003-358478	20030205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-355456P P	20020205
			WO 2003-US3385 W	20030205

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The present invention describes a method of 8-color sequencing. Specifically, the present invention is directed to sequencing a sense strand and an antisense strand of a double-stranded polynucleotide comprising forming eight polynucleotide products differentially labeled with eight characteristic fluorophores, wherein said eight fluorophores comprise a set; and identifying each of the eight polynucleotide products by a fluorescence or an absorption spectrum of the characteristic fluorophores. Thus, new substituted 4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacenes (BODIPY fluorophores) are described which provide a bathochromic shift relative to previously described BODIPY compds. and an improvement in spectral resolution such that a set of 8 spectrally resolvable BODIPY compds. useful for simultaneous

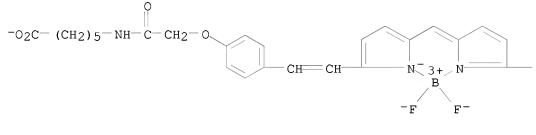
detection of forward and reverse DNA sequencing reactions are provided. The new compds. are BODIPY 410 (4,4-difluoro-5,7-dimethyl-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene-3-styryloxyacetate), BODIPY 411 (4,4-difluoro-5-phenyl-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene-3-styryloxyacetate), and BODIPY 542/563 (4,4-difluoro-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene-3-propionic acid).

IT 268725-21-9P, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; substituted 4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene compds. for 8-color DNA sequencing)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:898772 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:103114

TITLE: Spectroscopic study and evaluation of red-absorbing fluorescent dyes

AUTHOR(S): Buschmann, Volker; Weston, Kenneth D.; Sauer, Markus

CORPORATE SOURCE: Physikalisch-Chemisches Institut, Universitaet Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 69120, Germany

SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (2003), 14(1), 195-204 CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

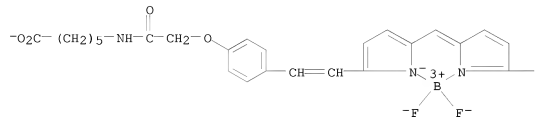
AB The spectroscopic characteristics (absorption, emission, and fluorescence lifetime) of 13 com. available red-absorbing fluorescent dyes were studied under a variety of conditions. The dyes included in this study are Alexa 647, ATTO 655, ATTO 680, Bodipy 630/650, Cy 5, Cy 5.5, DiD, DY 630, DY 635, DY 640, DY 650, DY 655, and EVOblue 30. The thorough characterization of this class of dyes will facilitate selection of the appropriate red-absorbing fluorescent labels for applications in fluorescence assays. The influences of polarity, viscosity, and the addition of detergent (Tween20) on the spectroscopic properties were investigated, and fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) was utilized to assess the photophys. properties of the dyes under high excitation conditions. The dyes can be classified into groups based on the results presented. For example, while the fluorescence quantum yield of ATTO 655, ATTO 680, and EVOblue 30 is primarily controlled by the polarity of the surrounding medium, more hydrophobic and structurally flexible dyes of the DY-family are strongly influenced by the viscosity of the medium and the addition of detergents. Covalent binding of the dyes to biotin and subsequent addition of streptavidin results in reversible fluorescence quenching or changes in the relaxation time of other photophys. processes of some dyes, most likely due to interactions with tryptophan residues in the streptavin binding site.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; spectroscopic study and evaluation of red-absorbing fluorescent dyes)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:778091 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:291280
TITLE: Modular molecular clasps
INVENTOR(S): Rizzuto, Carlo Dante; Afeyan, Noubar Boghos; Lee, Frank Don; Church, George Mcdonald; Das Gupta, Ruchira; Schwartz, John Jacob; Zhang, Bin; Lugovskoy, Alexey Alexandrovich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Engeneos, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002079387	A2	20021010	WO 2002-US10171	20020328
WO 2002079387	A3	20030220		
WO 2002079387	A9	20040506		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20020192721	A1	20021219	US 2001-995847	20011128
AU 2002311794	A1	20021015	AU 2002-311794	20020328
US 20070276129	A1	20071129	US 2006-505630	20060817

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2001-279524P P 20010328
US 2001-995847 A 20011128
WO 2002-US10171 W 20020328

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

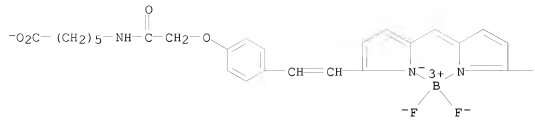
AB The authors disclose artificial constructs termed modular mol. clasps and their application in the health care industry, e.g., in therapy, in clin. diagnostics, in in vivo imaging or in drug discovery. Modular mol. clasps are, minimally, comprised of a mol. recognition domain, a conformationally active transducer domain, and an effector domain. In one example, a fusion protein comprising cyan fluorescent protein was joined N-terminal to an anti-gp120 scFv antibody; this in turn was joined N-terminal to yellow fluorescent protein.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses) (BODIPY 630/650; of modular mol. clasps mediating ligand recognition and detection)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:578876 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:267841
TITLE: Fluorescence data analysis on gel-based biochips
AUTHOR(S): Barsky, Victor; Perov, Alexander; Tokalov, Sergei; Chudinov, Alexander; Kreindlin, Edward; Sharonov, Alexei; Kotova, Ekaterina; Mirzabekov, Andrei
CORPORATE SOURCE: Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Journal of Biomolecular Screening (2002), 7(3), 247-257
CODEN: JBISF3; ISSN: 1087-0571
PUBLISHER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of biochip readers developed for gel-based biochips includes three imaging models and a novel nonimaging biochip scanner. The imaging readers, ranging from a research-grade versatile reader to a simple portable one, use wide-field objectives and 12-bit digital large-coupled device cameras for parallel addressing of multiple array elements. This feature is valuable for monitoring the kinetics of sample interaction with immobilized probes. Depending on the model and the label used, the sensitivity of these readers approaches 0.3 amol of a labeled sample per gel element. In the selective scanner, both the spot size of the excitation laser beam and the detector field of view match the size of the biochip array elements so that the whole row of the array can be read in a single scan. The portable version reads 50-mm long, 150-element, one-dimensional arrays in 5 s. With a dynamic range of 4000:1, a sensitivity of 1-5 amol of a labeled sample per gel element, and a data

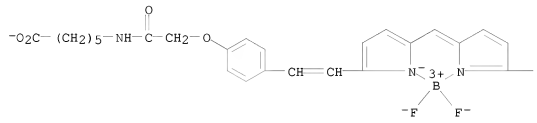
format facilitating online processing, the scanner is an attractive, inexpensive solution for biomedical diagnostics. Fluorophores for sample labeling were compared exptl. in terms of detection sensitivity, influence on duplex stability, and suitability for multilabel anal. and thermodn. studies. Texas Red and tetracarboxyphenylporphyn proved to be the best choice for two-wavelength anal. using the imaging readers.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(imaging and nonimaging fluorescent biochip readers for gel-based biochips and comparison of fluorescent dyes)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (23 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:713655 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:269637
TITLE: Method for detecting an analyte by fluorescence
INVENTOR(S): Reppy, Mary A.; Sporn, Sarah A.; Saller, Charles F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Analytical Biological Services, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001071317	A1	20010927	WO 2001-US8790	20010320
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2403549	A1	20010927	CA 2001-2403549	20010320
EP 1279023	A1	20030129	EP 2001-924210	20010320
EP 1279023	B1	20070221		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003528309	T	20030924	JP 2001-569255	20010320
US 20040110223	A1	20040610	US 2001-811538	20010320
US 6984528	B2	20060110		
AT 354793	T	20070315	AT 2001-924210	20010320
IL 151674	A	20090615	IL 2001-151674	20010320
US 20030175812	A1	20030918	US 2003-354099	20030130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-190091P	P 20000320
			US 2001-811538	A3 20010320
			WO 2001-US8790	W 20010320

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

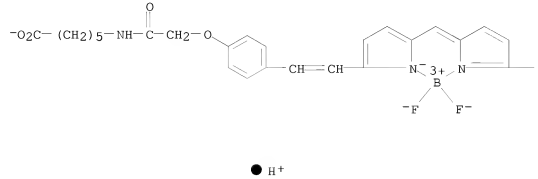
AB Methods for detecting an analyte are described which entail contacting two-dimensional or three-dimensional arrays of a polydiacetylene backbone having incorporated in the array a substrate which has a direct affinity for, can bind with, or can react with the analyte and detecting changes in the fluorescence of the array to indicate the presence of the analyte.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; fluorescence assays using substrates incorporated in polydiacetylene backbones)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (11 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:598282 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:177704
TITLE: Fluorescence intensity and lifetime distribution analysis
INVENTOR(S): Kask, Peet
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Evotec Biosystems A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001059436	A2	20010816	WO 2001-EP1470	20010210
WO 2001059436	A3	20020314		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20020063863	A1	20020530	US 2001-779704	20010209
US 6690463	B2	20040210		
EP 1254362	A2	20021106	EP 2001-913810	20010210
EP 1254362	B1	20071212		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003522946	T	20030729	JP 2001-558718	20010210
AT 381013	T	20071215	AT 2001-913810	20010210
ES 2298221	T3	20080516	ES 2001-913810	20010210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-181548P P	20000210
			WO 2001-EP1470 W	20010210

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Methods for characterizing samples having fluorescent particles are described which entail exciting particles in a measurement volume to emit fluorescence by a series of excitation pulses, monitoring the emitted fluorescence by detecting sequences of photon counts, determining nos. of photon counts in counting time intervals of given width, determining (in the counting time intervals) detection delay times of the photon counts relative to the corresponding excitation pulses, determining a function of the detection delay

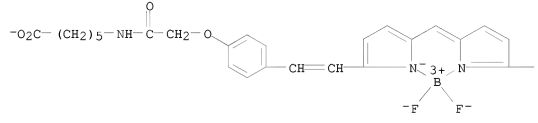
times, determining a probability function of at least two arguments wherein at least one argument is the number of photon counts and another argument is the function of detection delay times, and determining from the probability function
a distribution of particles as a function of ≥2 arguments, wherein one argument is a specific brightness of the particles, or a measure thereof, and another argument is a fluorescence lifetime of the particles, or a measure thereof. Use in diagnostics, high throughput drug screening, optimization of properties of mols. and identification of specific cell populations is described.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; fluorescence intensity and lifetime distribution anal.)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (12 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:284151 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:306120
TITLE: Combinatorial oligonucleotide PCR method for rapid, global expression analysis
INVENTOR(S): MacLeod, Michael C.; Aldaz, C. Marcelo; Gaddis, Sara S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001027329	A2	20010419	WO 2000-US28076	20001006
WO 2001027329	A3	20020912		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6221600	B1	20010424	US 1999-414847	19991008
CA 2386410	A1	20010419	CA 2000-2386410	20001006
AU 2000080106	A	20010423	AU 2000-80106	20001006
EP 1259641	A2	20021127	EP 2000-970778	20001006
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
US 20030027141	A1	20030206	US 2001-840722	20010423
US 7294487	B2	20071113		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-414847 A1 19991008
WO 2000-US28076 W 20001006

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

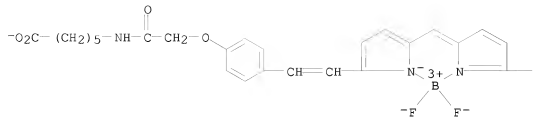
AB The present invention relates to a combinatorial oligonucleotide PCR method for the detection of gene expression and anal. of both known and unknown genes. The invention is a highly sensitive, rapid, and cost-effective means of monitoring gene expression, as well as for the anal. and quantitation of changes in gene expression for a defined set of genes and in response to a wide variety of events. It is an important feature of the present invention that no single mol. species of cDNA gives rise to more than one fragment in the collection of products which are subsequently amplified and representative of each expressed gene. This achievement is facilitated by immobilizing the cDNA prior to digesting and then digesting with sequentially with two frequently cutting enzymes. Linker oligomers are ligated to each cut site following the resp. digestion. Primers, complementary to the oligomer sequence with an addnl. 3' variable sequence are used to amplify the fragments. Using and array of fragments theor. facilitates the amplification of all of the possible messages in a given sample.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650, primers labeled with; combinatorial oligonucleotide PCR method for rapid, global expression anal.)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:247530 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:276463
TITLE: Methods of ranking oligonucleotide probes for hybridization specificity using wash dissociation histories
INVENTOR(S): Stoughton, Roland; Burchard, Julja
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rosetta Inpharmatics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001023600	A2	20010405	WO 2000-US26723	20000929
WO 2001023600	A3	20010823		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, SZ, BE, CY, FR, GR, IE, IT, MC, NL, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6673536	B1	20040106	US 1999-408582		19990929
AU 2000077303	A	20010430	AU 2000-77303		20000929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-408582	A	19990929
			WO 2000-US26723	W	20000929

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

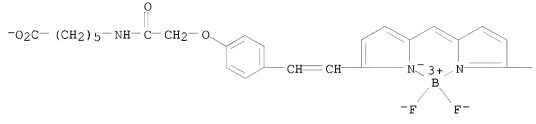
AB The present invention provides methods and systems, particularly computer systems, for determining the relative specificity with which a particular polynucleotide mol. hybridizes to a polynucleotide probe. For example, the methods and systems of the invention enable a user to compare the specificity with which different polynucleotides hybridize to a given probe and/or rank these polynucleotides according to their specificity to that probe. The method and systems of the invention also enable a user to compare the specificity with which a particular polynucleotide hybridizes to different probes, and/or rank those different probes according to their specificity for that particular polynucleotide.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(fluorescent label; methods of ranking oligonucleotide probes for hybridization specificity using wash dissociation histories)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:188829 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:237259

TITLE: Use of fluorescently labeled DNA and a scanner for

electrophoretic mobility shift assays

AUTHOR(S): Murphy, K.; Shimamura, T.; Bejcek, B. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI, USA
SOURCE: BioTechniques (2001), 30(3), 504, 506, 508
CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205
PUBLISHER: Eaton Publishing Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

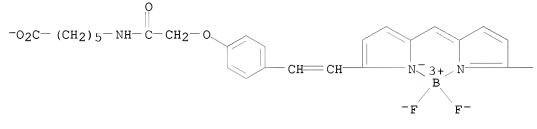
AB The electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) is commonly used to determine the presence of specific transcription factors within the nucleus. This method relies on labeling of DNA with radioisotope that require special precautions for handling and disposal, and pose health risk. The use of fluorescently labeled oligonucleotide in EMSA was studied to overcome the risk of using radioisotope. Exts. prepared from U87 MG glioblastomas were used to detect the binding of NFκB and the relative sensitivity of the fluorescently labeled oligonucleotides were compared with the radioactively labeled oligonucleotide. The potential use of fluorescently labeled compds. for multiplex anal. was also studied. Results indicated that EMSA may be performed with adequate sensitivity by using fluorescently labeled probes, thereby reducing the need for radioisotope use in laboratory Furthermore, the sensitivity of using fluorescently labeled oligonucleotides was slightly less than the sensitivity of using radioactively labeled oligonucleotides.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; use of fluorescently labeled DNA and a scanner for electrophoretic mobility shift assays for detection of transcription factors)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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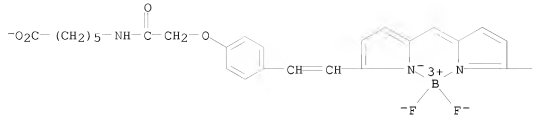
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:681124 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:21008
TITLE: Flow cytometric monitoring of Rhodococcus erythropolis and Ochrobactrum anthropi in a mixed culture
AUTHOR(S): Muller, S.; Losche, A.; Mertingk, H.; Beisker, W.; Babel, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sachsisches Institut fur Angewandte Biotechnologie (SIAB) an der Universitat Leipzig Permoserstrae 15, Leipzig, 04318, Germany
SOURCE: Acta Biotechnologica (2000), 20(3-4), 219-233
CODEN: ACBTDD; ISSN: 0138-4988
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag Berlin GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The GRAM-pos. bacterium Rhodococcus erythropolis K2-3 and the GRAM-neg. Ochrobactrum anthropi K2-14 are capable of synergistically degrading 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid (2,4-DB). The 2 strains execute this task in a symbiotic manner, but the nature of the interactions involved in the degradation is only partially understood as yet. An essential 1st step in elucidating the interaction is to be able to monitor the 2 strains sep., at the cellular level, within mixed populations. Therefore a method exploiting fluorescently labeled lectin probes was developed. Since Con A binds specifically to R. erythropolis K2-3, it was selected and linked to the fluorescent dye Bodipy 630/650, which has an excitation maximum in the red part of the visible light spectrum. Forward light scatter (FSC) and DNA fluorescence from both strains were also measured to obtain simultaneous information about their physiol. states. The 3 parameters were conveniently monitored by dual and triple excitation flow cytometry in conjunction with double fluorescent staining techniques. The strains were identified using an epifluorescence microscope. These techniques were found powerful tools for the population anal. of this mixed bacterial system.

IT 268725-21-9D, BODIPY 630/650, lectin conjugate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(BODIPY 630/650; flow cytometric monitoring of Rhodococcus erythropolis and Ochrobactrum anthropi in mixed culture)
RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS
CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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L8 ANSWER 44 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:441672 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:55627
TITLE: Integrated portable biological detection system
INVENTOR(S): Cheng, Jing; Wu, Lei; Heller, Michael; Sheldon, Ed; Diver, Jonathan; O'Connell, James P.; Smolko, Dan; Jalali, Shila; Willoughby, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nanogen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 46
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000037163	A1	20000629	WO 1999-US31098	19991222
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
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CA 2353461	A1	20000629	CA 1999-2353461	19991222
BR 9916840	A	20011009	BR 1999-16840	19991222
EP 1144092	A1	20011017	EP 1999-968558	19991222

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

JP 2002536962	T	20021105	JP 2000-589268		19991222
NZ 512087	A	20030530	NZ 1999-512087		19991222
AU 763514	B2	20030724	AU 2000-25950		19991222
AU 777515	B2	20041021	AU 2001-61873		20010817
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-113730P	P	19981223
			AU 1998-85228	A3	19980917
			WO 1999-US31098	W	19991222

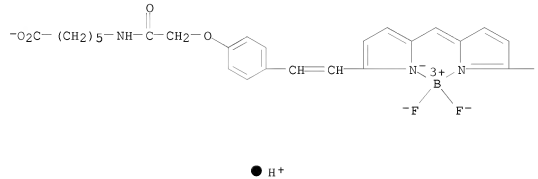
AB Provided is an integrated, portable system and device for performing active, integrated multi-step sample preparation and mol. diagnostic anal. of biol. samples using a minimal number of electronically addressable microchips. Bacterial and cancer cells were separated from peripheral human blood in microfabricated electronic chips by dielectrophoresis. The isolated cells were examined by staining the nuclei with fluorescent dye followed by laser induced fluorescence imaging. DNA and RNA were released from the isolated cells electronically and specific marker sequences were detected by DNA amplification followed by electronic hybridization to immobilized capture probes. Efforts towards the construction of a "laboratory-on-a-chip" system are presented which involves the selection of DNA probes, dyes, reagents and prototyping of the fully integrated portable instrument.

IT 268725-21-9D, conjugates with oligonucleotide probe
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(integrated portable biol. detection system)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314865 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:344077
TITLE: Method for determining mRNA tissue distribution using restriction endonuclease digestion and PCR amplification for database indexing and drug screening
INVENTOR(S): Hasel, Karl W.; Hilbush, Brian S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Digital Gene Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000026406	A1	20000511	WO 1999-US23655	19991014
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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CA 2350168	A1	20000511	CA 1999-2350168	19991014
EP 1127159	A1	20010829	EP 1999-954838	19991014
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JP 2002528135	T	20020903	JP 2000-579778	19991014
US 20020012922	A1	20020131	US 2001-775217	20010201
NO 2001002203	A	20010702	NO 2001-2203	20010503
MX 2001004550	A	20020918	MX 2001-4550	20010504
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-186869 A	19981104
			WO 1999-US23655 W	19991014

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB An improved method for the simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs in a mRNA population allows the visualization of nearly every mRNA expressed by a tissue as a distinct band on a gel whose intensity corresponds roughly to the concentration of the mRNA. In general, the method comprises the formation of cDNA using anchor primers to fix a 3'-endpoint, producing cloned inserts from the cDNA in a vector containing a bacteriophage-specific promoter for subsequent RNA synthesis, generating linearized fragments of the cloned inserts by restriction endonuclease digestion, preparing cRNA, transcribing cDNA from the cRNA, and performing two sequence-specific PCR amplifications of the cDNA. The products of the second PCR amplification step are resolved by gel electrophoresis to obtain the length and the amount of each. In preferred embodiments, the method comprises comparing the length and at least part of the nucleotide sequence of the PCR products to expected values determined from a database of nucleotide sequences. Such database containing information on mRNA sequences, gene mapping, and cellular distribution is further claimed. The method can identify changes in expression of mRNA associated with the administration of drugs or with physiol. or pathol. conditions. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and primers useful for the practice of the improved method. The primers are preferably labeled and contain phosphorothioate linkages. Two mRNA samples from serum-starved and serum-added human MG63 osteosarcoma cells were analyzed by the method of this invention with

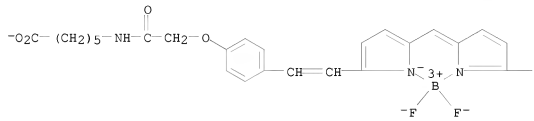
results showing significant improvement over the previous method using only one PCR step.

IT 268725-21-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(fluorescent label; method for determining mRNA tissue distribution using restriction endonuclease digestion and PCR amplification for database indexing and drug screening)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:260581 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:289573
TITLE: Fluorescent probes for chromosomal painting
INVENTOR(S): Cherif, Dorra
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genset, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000022164	A1	20000420	WO 1999-FR2517	19991015

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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2784683	A1	20000421	FR 1998-12957	19981015
FR 2784683	B1	20021213		
CA 2345381	A1	20000420	CA 1999-2345381	19991015
AU 9960981	A	20000501	AU 1999-60981	19991015
AU 769073	B2	20040115		
EP 1121461	A1	20010808	EP 1999-947589	19991015
EP 1121461	B1	20071226		

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JP 2002527077	T	20020827	JP 2000-576054	19991015
US 6562959	B1	20030513	US 1999-418804	19991015
PT 1121461	E	20080110	PT 1999-947589	19991015
AT 382096	T	20080115	AT 1999-947589	19991015
ES 2299259	T3	20080516	ES 1999-947589	19991015
US 7011942	B1	20060314	US 2002-807507	20020529
US 20030099989	A1	20030529	US 2002-251699	20020919
US 6905828	B2	20050614		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	FR 1998-12957	A 19981015
	US 1999-418804	A3 19991015
	WO 1999-FR2517	W 19991015

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

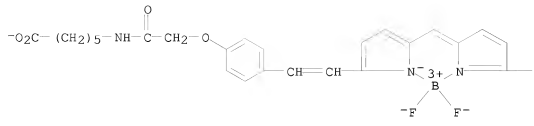
AB The invention concerns fluorescent probes used in multicolor in situ fluorescent hybridization methods, and principally chromosomal painting. The probes designed for marking a chromosome are such that they consist of a set of DNA segments more represented in certain chromosomal bands and are obtained by Interspersed Repeated Sequence-PCR amplification from said chromosomes using PCR primers specific for the repeated and dispersed DNA sequences Alu and LINE. The invention further concerns methods for producing said probes, multicolor FISH methods capable of using said probes, and diagnostic kits comprising them. The invention also concerns combinations of fluorophores and optical filters.

IT 268725-21-9DP, BODIPY 630/650, conjugates with probes
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; fluorescent probes for chromosomal painting)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
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L8 ANSWER 47 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:53947 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:103733
TITLE: Methods for determining cross-hybridization based on dissociation kinetics
INVENTOR(S): Burchard, Julja; Stoughton, Roland; Friend, Stephen H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rosetta Inpharmatics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000003039	A1	20000120	WO 1999-US15813	19990713
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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US 6171794	B1	20010109	US 1999-335971	19990618
AU 9950992	A	20000201	AU 1999-50992	19990713
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-92512P P	19980713
			US 1999-335971 A	19990618

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

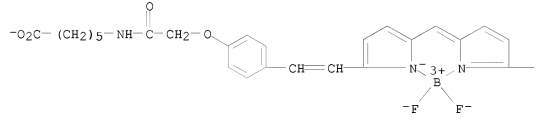
AB The present invention provides methods for distinguishing the fractions of polynucleotide sequences which hybridize to any given probe, including probes on microarrays such as those described herein. In particular, the present invention enables users to identify the fraction of sequences which are perfectly complementary to a probe, thereby correcting for effects of cross-hybridization in a hybridization assay. The methods of the invention work by monitoring the kinetics of dissociation of sequences from the probe so that a resulting "dissociation curve" may be compared to a combination of the individual "dissociation profiles" for each sequence which hybridizes. In alternative embodiments, the invention also provides computer systems for performing the present methods, as well as databases of the dissociation profiles.

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650, fluorescent indicator; methods for determining cross-hybridization based on dissociation kinetics)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 48 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:312612 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:78684

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:16192h,16193a

TITLE: Time-resolved identification of individual

mononucleotide molecules in aqueous solution with pulsed semiconductor lasers

AUTHOR(S): Sauer, Markus; Arden-Jacob, Jutta; Drexhage, Karl H.; Gobel, Florian; Lieberwirth, Ulrike; Muhlegger, Klaus; Muller, Ralph; Wolfrum, Jurgen; Zander, Christoph

CORPORATE SOURCE: Physikalisch-Chemisches Institut, Universitat Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 69120, Germany

SOURCE: Bioimaging (1998), 6(1), 14-24
CODEN: BOIMEL; ISSN: 0966-9051

PUBLISHER: Institute of Physics Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

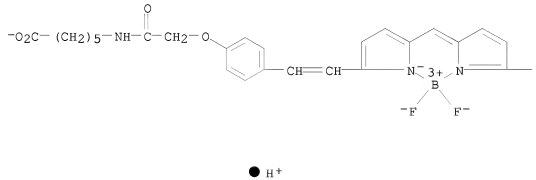
AB We applied a short-pulse diode laser emitting at 640 nm with a repetition rate of 56 MHz in combination with a confocal microscope to study bursts of fluorescence photons from individual differently labeled mononucleotide mols. in water. Two newly synthesized dyes, an oxazine dye (MR121) and a rhodamine dye (JA53), and two com. available dyes, a carbocyanine dye (Cy5) and a bora-diaza-indacene dye (Bodipy630/650), were used as fluorescent labels. The time-resolved fluorescence signals of individual mononucleotide mols. in water were analyzed and identified by a maximum likelihood estimator (MLE). Taking only those single mol. transits which contain more than 30 collected photoelectrons, the two labeled mononucleotide mols., Cy5-dCTP and Bodipy-dUTP, can be identified by time-resolved fluorescence spectroscopy with a probability of correct classification of greater than 99%. Our results show that at least three differently labeled mononucleotide mols. can be identified in a common aqueous solution We obtain an overall classification probability of 90% for the time-resolved identification of Cy5-dCTP, MR121-dUTP and Bodipy-dUTP mols. via their characteristic fluorescence lifetimes of 1.05±0.33 ns (Cy5-dCTP), 2.07±0.59 ns (MR121-dUTP) and 3.88±1.71 ns (Bodipy-dUTP).

IT 268725-21-9, BODIPY 630/650
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY 630/650; time-resolved identification of individual mononucleotide mols. in aqueous solution with pulsed semiconductor lasers)

RN 268725-21-9 CAPLUS

CN Borate(1-), difluoro[6-[[2-[4-[2-[5-[[5-(2-thienyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene-κN]methyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-κN]ethenyl]phenoxy]acetyl]amino]hexanoato(2-)]-, hydrogen (1:1), (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    286.60     543.13

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -41.76     -48.72

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